

Open Education Resources In Academic Libraries

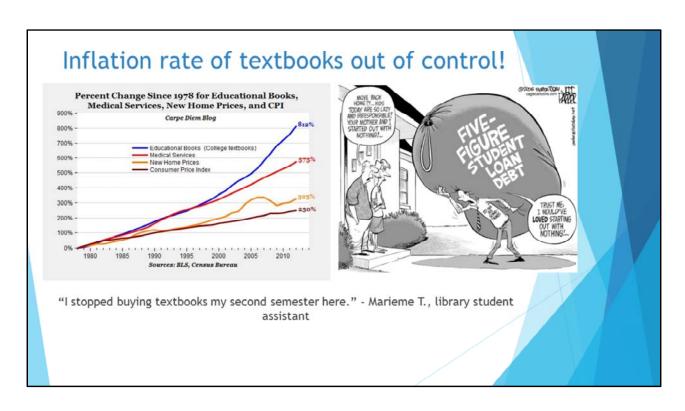
Seeking Alternatives to High-Cost Textbooks

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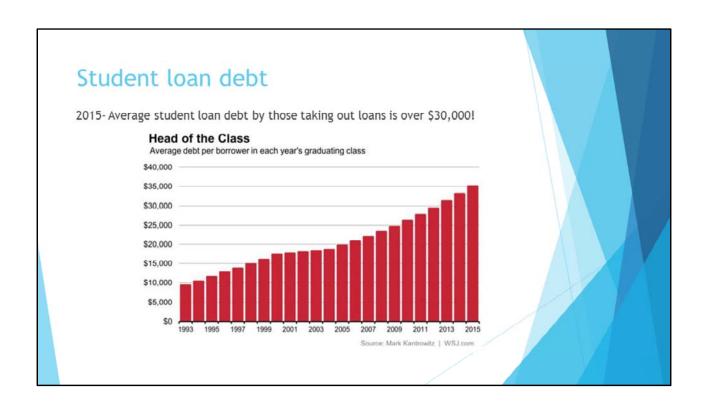
Research on Cost of Textbooks

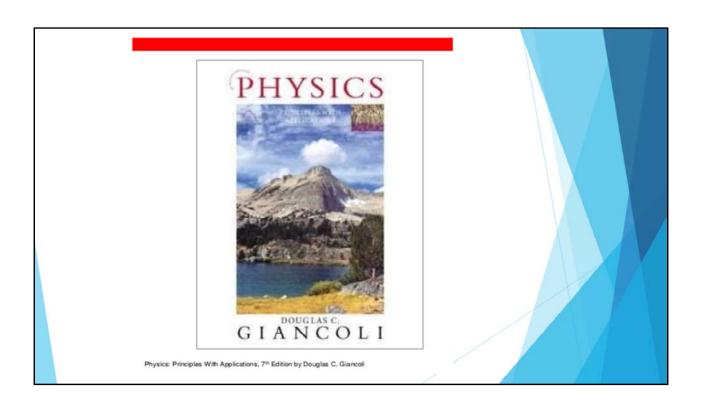
UNCG Student thoughts

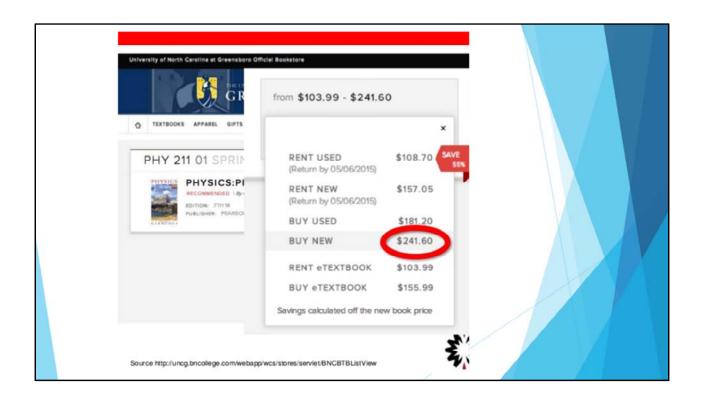




Average student loan debt as of 2015 is \$30,867







Time.com Sept 1, 2015

- Cost of a new print textbook has climbed steadily over the decades
 - ▶1041% since 1977 Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Average cost of a new textbook is \$68.00
- Many titles easily top the \$200 mark or more

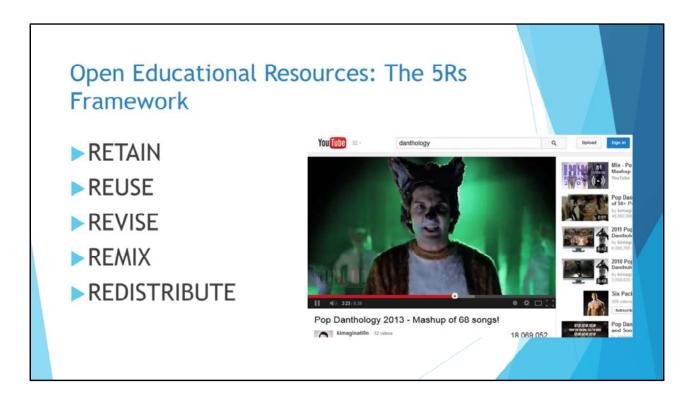


What are Open Educational Resources?

Definition

Teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and repurposing by others.

- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.



Retain: Users have the right to make, archive, and "own" copies of the content;

Reuse: Content can be reused in its unaltered form;

Revise: Content can be adapted, adjusted, modified or altered;

Remix: The original or revised content can be combined with other content to create

something new;

Redistribute: Copies of the content can be shared with others in its original, revised or remixed form.

- See more at: http://www.sparc.arl.org/issues/open-education#sthash.fbRDKwwH.dpuf

▶ Open educational resources include full courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge

Full university courses.

Interactive mini-lessons and simulations.

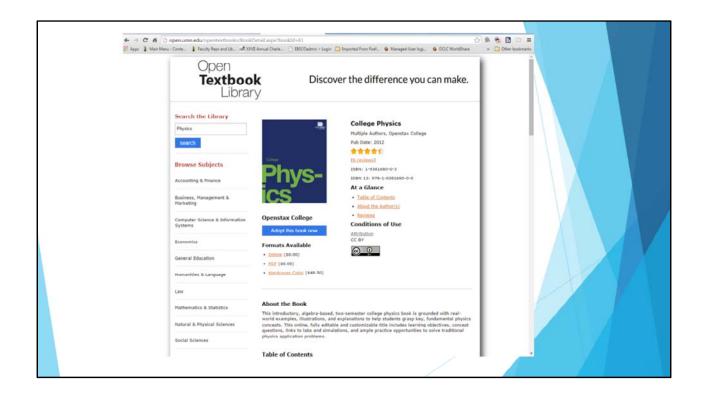
Adaptations of existing open work.

Electronic textbooks.

Elementary school and high school (K-12) lesson plans, worksheets, and activities.

Many OER Collections are:

- ▶ Peer-reviewed
- ▶ Freely available to use and adapt
- ▶ Offer a wide variety of subjects
- ▶ Allow users to write reviews



Advantages of OER

- Less expense for students
- Wide access
- Expanding access to learning
- Quick circulation
- Enhancement of regular course content
- Continually improved resources

COST - he use of OERs instead of traditional textbooks or course packs, etc. can substantially reduce the cost of course materials for students.

WIDE ACCESS – to resources from a wide variety of Higher Edu institutions, such as MIT Berkley, Minnesota, Etc.

expanded access to learning. Students anywhere in the world can access OERs at any time, and they can access the material repeatedly.

enhancement of regular course content. For example, multimedia material such as videos can accompany text. Presenting information in multiple formats may help students to more easily learn the material being taught.

continually improved resources. Unlike textbooks and other static sources of information, OERs can be improved quickly through direct editing by users or through solicitation and incorporation of user feedback. Instructors can take an existing OER, adapt it for a class, and make the modified OER available for others to use.

quick circulation. Information may be disseminated rapidly (especially when compared to information published in textbooks or journals, which may take months or even years to

become available). Quick availability of material may increase the timeliness and/or relevance of the material being presented.

Disadvantages of OER

- Quality issues
- Time issues
- Language and/or cultural barriers
- Technological issues
- Intellectual property/copyright concerns
- Sustainability Issues

quality issues. Since many OER repositories allow any user to create an account and post material, some resources may not be relevant and/or accurate.

TIME ISSUES – It takes time to find these resources

language and/or cultural barriers. Although efforts are being made to make OERs available in multiple languages, many are only available in English, limiting their usefulness to non-English speakers. Additionally, not all resources are culturally appropriate for all audiences.

technological issues. Some students may have trouble using some OERs if they have a slow or erratic internet connection. Other OERs may require software that students don't have and that they may not be able to afford.

intellectual property/copyright concerns. Since OERs are meant to be shared openly, the "fair use" exemption from the U.S. Copyright Act ceases to apply; all content put online must be checked to ensure that it doesn't violate copyright law.

sustainability issues. Since OER creators generally do not receive any type of payment for their OER, there may be little incentive for them to update their OER or to ensure that it

will continue to be available online.



Timeline

October 2014 - Scholarly Communications Forum

"Solving the Textbook Cost Crisis with Open Educational Resources" Nicole Allen from SPARC

Made an announcement at the Forum and in our Campus Weekly

March 2015 - OER Mini-Grants applications announced

Had the Office of the Provost send out emails with the announcement

April 14th and 15th, 2015 - Workshops held

45 faculty attended the workshops

► April 24th 2015 - Applications due

Had 25 applications

May 11th 2015 - Email the Grant winners

Email contained contact information for the Library Liaison and the Instructional Technology Consultant

Timeline

- August September 2015 Meetings with grant winners
 Met with grant winners individually
- ► Late November Early December 2015 Report findings

 Meet with grant winners again

 Write up cost savings information

 Write an article with quotes from faculty
- ► February 2016 Faculty Forum with OER winners
 Have the share their experiences

Faculty thoughts on Workshop

- "I am so glad I took time out to come to the workshop. It not only provided me with great information but also great contacts within the library and with my instructional technology consultant"
- " Didn't realize the library had so many resources and that my librarian could help find more OER resources"

Faculty thoughts on using OER in their classes

- "The resources I found are better than the textbook" -Jennifer Reich, Associate Director / Lecturer
- "I was going to use other resources for just the BUS 201 class but ended up using them for my 240 and 240 classes" -Chanelle James, Lecturer in Bryan Business School
- "When I told my class there would be no required textbook they all clapped and cheered!" - Heather Helms - Associate Professor, Human Development and Family Studies

OER nationally

- ▶ Open Textbook Library http://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/
- Open Textbook Network UNC Greensboro just joined in September http://research.cehd.umn.edu/open/join-us/
- Open Library of Humanities https://www.openlibhums.org/
- OpenStax College https://openstaxcollege.org/
- Affordable Learning Georgia http://www.affordablelearninggeorgia.org/
- ▶ SPARC List of OER Project and Policies http://www.sparc.arl.org/resource/list-oer-projects-policies

Questions?

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